QH
95.3
.W516
MOLL

West American
Scientist

v. 14 no. 5 (whole no. 124)
Apr. 1903

95.3
W516
no.124
Moll.

MAY 30 1989
LIBRARIES

Division of Mollusks
Sectional Library

The West American Scientist.

Vol. XIV. No. 5. *Apr. 1903.* *Whole No. 124.*

Ueber einige Nemophila-Formen.

Ueber Nemophila sind in den letzten zwei Jahren zwei wichtige Arbeiten erschienen; in der einen, von Miss Eastwood, wurden viele neue Arten beschrieben; dagegen wurden in der späteren Monographie von H. P. Chandler, für die ganze Gattung nur 14 Arten angenommen. Diese, beide wertvolle Arbeiten, sind ein Beweis, dass der Artbegriff in Bezug auf Nemophila noch sehr unklar ist, aber wohl nur deshalb, weil noch zu wenig über die meisten Formen bekannt ist. Drei Formen, die ich seit Jahren beobachten konnte,und die ich so unähnlich fand, dass ich sie jetzt für ebenso viele Arten halten muss, wurden alle von Chandler unter N. sepulta Parish gebracht, aber keine derselben stimmt, wie es scheint, weder mit N. sepulta, noch mit anderen beschrieben Arten überein. Da die Sachen in dieser Gattung jetzt offenbar sehr unsicher stehn, so halte ich es für zweckmässig, die erwähnten Formen, die doch benannt werden müssen, als unabhängige Arten gelten zu lassen, bis man sie, falls es notwendig wird, bei der richtigen Art unterbringen kann.

Diese drei Arten sind im Allgemeinen der N. sepulta ähnlich. Blattspreite fiederteilig, etwa 1 cm. lang oder etwas mehr. Kelch etwa 2 mm. lang, die Lappen verkehrtkeilförmig, die zwischenläppchen klein. Stengel und Blattstiele sind sparsam schwarzgefleckt bei den beiden buntblütigen Arten.

NEMOPHILA MINUTIFLORA sp. nov.

N. Menziesii H. & A. var. minutiflora Suksdorf, Deut. Bot. Monatssch. XVIII. 9, p. 133.

Die Blattspreite ist länger als ihr Stiel, selten etwas kürzer; die Lappen der frühen Blätter meistens rundlich. Die schmalen Schüppchen in der weissen Krone sind bewimpert. Die kurzen Staubbeutel sind oben nicht verschmälert, kaum aus der Kronenröhre herausragend. Fruchtknoten etwa 5–8-eiig. Keimblätter langrund, plötzlich in den Stiel übergehend.

NEMOPHILA RETICULATA sp. nov.

Pflanze niedergedrückt. Blätter 5–, seltener 7-lappig, die spätesten oft 3– oder 4-lappig; Lappen ganzrandig, verkehrteiförmig bis länglichrund, etwas schief, mitunter beinahe spitz, kurz weichstachelspitzig; Spreite meistens kürzer als der Stiel. Krone etwa 2-mal solang wie Kelch, ungefähr 4 mm.; Lappen oft 2-mal solang wie die Röhre, länglichrund bis verkehrteiförmig, weiss mit einem blauroten Adernetz und häufig mit einem blauroten Fleck am Gipfel, äusserlich oft stärker gefärbt; Schüppchen sehr kurzhaarig, nicht bewimpert, Staubfäden nahe am Grunde der Röhre eingefügt und bedeutend länger als diese. Fruchtknoten 4-eiig. Keimblätter langrund, mit verschmalertem Grunde in den Stiel übergehend.—

Auf freien, feuchten oder nassen Stellen, sehr häufig bei Bingen in Washington. Von mir 1880 und später gesammelt (Nr. 684). Blüht oft schon Mitte Februar, zuweilen noch früher.

NEMOPHILA EROSA sp. nov.

Blattspreite etwas grösser als bei der vorigen Art, meistens länger als der Stiel, 6–9 lappig; Lappen verkehrteiförmig oder länglich, schief, spitz, die grössten oft mit einem Läppchen auf jeder Seite. Krone über 3 mm, lang, weiss mit schwarzen Punkten und kurzen Strichen In der Mitte; Lappen länger als Röhre, am Ende unregelmässig gekerbt und meistens einwenig schief; Schüppchen schmal, langbewimpert. Staubfäden unterhalb der Röhrenmitte eingesetzt, aus der Röhre herausragend. Fruchtknoten 5–8-eiig. Keimblätter verkehrteiförmig bis fast langrund.—— Auf feuchten, steinigen Plätzen am Kolumbiastrom in Clarke-County in Washington, 12. April, 1894 (Nr. 2315).

WILHELM SUKSDORF.

VACCINATION ASA LAWFUL MENACE TO LIFE AND LONGEVITY.

Most poisons leave the drug store with a death nead on the label to warn life-loving Americans of danger in their use. Vaccine virus, on the other hand, goes out under protection of the law to indiscriminate use. In case of accident there is no redress. In several States there is a law requiring school children to be vaccinated but in no State does the law lay any penalty upon the use of impure virus. And, indeed, there is no penalty which can restore a child's life and health or sufficiently reward it or its parents for their loss.

Is vaccination, then, dangerous? In reply we can ask ourselves another question, viz: Can the inoculation of anything be wholly free from danger? Whatever enters the blood through the stomach must pass an array of sentinels which are set to detect and destroy all that is hostile to pure blood. One of the most potent of these is the gastric fluid which is a powerful antiseptic and destroys putrescence before it reaches the blood. But inoculation avoids this watch at the gate and transmits material directly to the blood. Is it reasonable to suppose that such a process can be free from risk? If the material inoculated is seen by its effects to be impure there is no remedy. The stomach pump will not reach it, antidotes will not correct it. It is already in the blood and quite beyond recall.

However, the virus furnished in this enlightened 20th century is glycerinated, sterilized, and that means its disease germs, if there are any are destroyed. Whence, then, the danger? But are its disease germs destroyed? We know well enough that the kine pox germ is not destroyed or the virus will not "take", and it is not reasonable to suppose that a sterilized process which preserves one sort of disease germ in perfect activity is sure death to all others. And not only is such a supposition unreasonable but it has not the support of testimony. Joseph Collinson writes from London that all diseases produced by human lymph and the simple calf lymph are also produced by the glycerinated variety. And, too, I believe every one who has had experience of any extent in the matter has seen results from the glycerinated virus which could not have taken place if all disease germs had been destroyed.

Another argument used sometimes to prove the innocence of vaccination is that if it were such a dangerous remedy the people would be up in arms against it. And so they will be when once they are enlightened as to the real nature of the process and the risk taken. Many years ago smallpox was a much-feared disease. Not only was its fatality great, but there was a disfigurement almost as much dreaded as death. This fear of small pox led the people to fly blindly to anything which would in the opinion of anyone offer them safety. Of late years, owing to better sanitary conditions and better knowledge of the treatment of the disease, it is, while not to be invited, not so greatly to be feared as many other diseases. Indeed, I believe that today we hear of more deaths and more and

worse after-results from vaccination than from small pox. When once the people understand this they will fly as madly from the remedy as in former years they tried to fly from the disease.

How then is it if vaccination is so dangerous and the people unaware of their danger, that physicians do not enlighten them. Are not physicians honest in their seeming belief in the innocence of vaccination? They can hardly be under the circumstances. They are in somewhat the fix of a certain bishop who, the historian tells us, insisted on burning a few heretics every year because the lumber yard of his brother-in-law made a specialty of pitched faggots. The money which the physician takes from vaccination is easy money; in some States it is money which the law sends them. They certainly should be pardoned if in the face of so great temptation they are not honest even with themselves. The peope who place them in so great temptaton should rightly bear the blame.

What is to be done by those who are awake to the situation is a puzzling question. They do not see the right of submitting to vaccination, nor do they like to fight against the law—even an unjust law. Bacon, I think it was who said that the way to destroy the influence of bad books was to make more books and better ones. Something like that might be worked in the case of compulsory vaccination. Leave those laws just as they stand and add another restraining physicians from receiving a fee for vaccination under penalty of a $500-fine. With such a law in force we could hope for the honesty of the physicians, the consequent intelligence of the people and a happy escape from the terrors of vaccination.

OLIVE EDDY ORCUTT, M. D.

PHYSICIANS ON ALCOHOL.

The following statement has been agreed upon by the Council of the British Medical Temperance Association, the American Medical Temperance Association, the Siciety of Medical Abstainers in Germany, and leading physicians in England, on the Continent and in America;—

We think it ought to be known by all that:

Experiments have demonstrated that even a small quantity of alcoholic liquor, either immediately or after a short time, prevents perfect mental action, and interferes with the function of the cells and tissues of the body, impairing self-control by producing progressive paralysis of the judgment and of the will, and having other markedly injurious effects. Hence, alcohol must be regarded as a poison, and ought not to be classed among foods.

Total abstainers, other conditions being similar, can perform more work, possess greater powers of endurance, have on the average less sickness, and recover more quickly than non-abstainers, especially from infectious diseases, while they altogether escape diseases specially caused by alcohol.

FLOWERS AND THEIR MISSION.

Yes, almost every flower that grows,
In its sweet life some romance knows,
And some heart at once will wake,
A joy or sorrow for its sake.

Even the fragrance of pine trees,
Recalls a long gone mountain breeze,
In vain we hoped health would restore
To the dear peerless child once more.

Yes, and a little bright green spray,
The teacher wore that summer day,
In the folds of her soft brown hair,
Make such green leaves forever fair.

With silent language all its own,
Some flower will make its mission known
And thrill the heart in after years
With thoughts that fill the eye with tears.

—Mrs. E. E. Orcutt.

DELIGHT.

Sometimes in reading a story or essay we are reminded of other days or scenes and this gives greater delight than any information found in the essay or the most highly wrought invention of the story writer. The longer we live the more is this so. Our early lives, our friends and their remarks aid their doings reproduced take us away from the present, and the life of former times is renewed. We laugh or we weep, not because of the amusing story or the pathetic page, but because of revived reminiscences. Elaborate details are not necessary, but a touch, like a daisy by the wayside or the song of a bird or the fragrance of a pine tree or a picture of an old-fashioned flower even, may awake pleasant or painful memories.

—Mrs. E. E. Orcutt.

WEST AMERICAN SCIENTIST:
Established 1884.
Published Monthly.
Price 10c a copy; $1 a year; $10 for life.
Charles Russell Orcutt, Editor,
Number 365 Twenty-first Street,
San Diego, California.

WILSON BULLETIN:
160 N. Professor st., Oberlin, Ohio.
"The best exponent of field ornithology."
Specimen copy free.

YOUTH'S COMPANION:
144 Berkeley street, Boston, Mass.
This popular paper is edited for the entire family, and is eagerly looked for each week by young and old alike. Bright and amusing anecdotes, stories, curious and useful knowledge, timely editorials on public and domestic questions make up this great literary achievement. $1.75 a year.

SANITARIAN, THE:
337 Clinton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
"The best sanitary publication in America."—Miss. Valley Med. Mo.
"Easily maintains its superiority over all similar publications."—Med. World.
$4 a year in advance, 35 cts. a number, sample copies 20 cts. (10 2-cent postage stamps)). 96 pages text monthly; 2 volumes yearly.
"The editor, Dr. A. N. Bell, is well known as a leader in sanitary science." N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

WANTED—FAITHFUL PERSON TO TRAVEL for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary $1024 a year and expenses, payable $19 70 a week cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Standard House, 334 Dearborn street, Chicago.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CURIO COLLECTORS is an organization to which all students of Nature, and all lovers of curios, antiques, &c., should belong. Organized for protection against frauds, the promotion of good fellowship, the exchange of specimens between members and the interchange of experience for mutual help. The 100 page yearbook sent free to members, also the official organ each month, a splendid collectors' paper. Dues 25 cents a year, initiation fee 10c. Send for blank application and further information to Wm. Warner, Jr., secretary, 1731 Division ave., East St. Louis, Ill., or to Wm. C. Aiken, Angwin, Napa Co., California.

RAISINS

We have a lot of the Choicest 4 Crown London Layers which we are offering at

3 lbs. for 25 cents.

The CENTRAL GROCERY Company
719–721 Fifth st. San Diego.

OLD MEXICO

and Sweetwater Dam in a day.

Through Orange and Lemon Groves.

A trip to San Diego is incomplete without a trip to Old Mexico and the Sweetwater Dam over the National City and Otay Railway.

Train leaves foot 5th st. at 9:10 A. M. daily—for particulars see folders.

E. A. HORNBECK, Superintendent.

Purchase your FOOTWEAR at LLEWELYN'S,
728 Fifth street.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

West American Scientist

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES
3 9088 01425 1029

v. 14 no. 5 (whole no. 124)
Apr. 1903